



# THE Caledonian Mercury

A short Account of all the most considerable News,  
Foreign and Domestic.

Edinburgh, Tuesday November 19, 1723.

From the Evening Post, Nov. 14. 1723.

Since our last arrived 1 Mail from France.

Paris, Nov. 20.

**I**T has been talked, but doubtfully, for sometime, that the King had given to the D. of Orleans, the County of Bois, and Dutchy of Vendome, for his Highness to hold as an Appanage from the Crown, now the said Report is confirmed, and the Count de Argenson will shortly set out to take Possession of them in the Name of the Duke, who has appointed him his Chancellor.

On the 12th the Academy of Inscriptions and Literature, and on the 13th that of Sciences began to sit again after a long Vacation, there were read in both very learned Dissertations. In the Form, Mr. de Bosc their Secretary, made with his usual Eloquence, the Panegyrick of the late Marquis de Beringen; but its very remarkable, that in neither of them, Notice was taken of the late Cardinal du Bois.

**A**ntwerp, Nov. 11. The Directors of our India Company have given publick Notice, that their Casheer in this City, will attend from the 24th of this Month, to the 10th of the next, to recive the 2d Payment of the Sums subscribed.

**L**ondon, November 14. This Day at Noon S.S. Stock, was 112, 3 8ths. S.S. Annuity 99, 3 qrs. Bank 120. India 136, 1 qr. African 14, 1 half. York Buildings 13, 1 qr.

From

*From the Whitehall Evening Post.*

*London, November 12.* Orders are given to the Gentlemen of the Green cloth, to hold themselves in a Readiness to embark for Holland, to attend his Majesty on his Return.

On Sunday last in the Afternoon, there was such a Throng of People at Gildershal in Basinghall Street to hear the Revend Mr. Mathew Clerk preach the Funeral Sermon of the late Reverend Mr. John Foxon, who was Pastor at that Place, That the Minister could not possibly get to the Pulpit, so that the Company were dismissed without any Sermon at all.

*From the Evening Post.*

*Petersburgh, Oct. 22.* The 4 Provinces yielded to our Emperor by the young Sophy of Persia are Scirvan, Gilan or Kilan, Mazanderan or Tabaristan, and Asterabat or Esterabat.

Scirvan is bounded on the East by the Caspian Sea, on the North by Georgia, on the West by the Erivan, and on the South by the Araxes, which parts it from Adirbeitzan. Its principal Cities are Derbent and Baku, 2 Sea Ports, and Sammachia 15 Leagues distant from the Caspian Sea. Derbent is the greatest Passage, for these who Travel by Land, from Persia and all Southern Provinces of Asia, to Russia and the neighbouring Countrys. Near Baku there is a Spring of a black Liquor, which they use instead of Oil throughout all Persia. Sammachio was formerly a large trading City, but suffered much by an Earthquake, which destroyed 6000 Houses.

Kilan is bounded as follows; North, by the Caspian Sea; West, by Adirbeitzan; South by Yerack Agemi; East by Asterabat, and Mazanderan. The Air very temperate. The Soil as Fruitful as any in Persia, particularly for Wine, Silk, Rice and Oranges, in this Province are many beautiful Cities, of which Resch is the Capital.

The Limits of Tabaristan are, the Caspian Sea on the North, Kilan West, Yerack-agem South, Asterabat East. Its Capital is Farabath, other chief Cities are Abskun, Funkabun, Sarizach, &c.

Astarabat is limited on the West by Tabaristan, and East by Chorazan, North by the Caspian Sea, and the Zagatay. Its Capital City is Starabat.

*From the Flying Post.*

#### *Continuation of what we had in our last.*

He was succeeded by his Son Peter, who had been banished with his whole Family by the Florentines, for making a League with France without the Senate, but was restored by Pope Leo X. after whose Death they were banished again, but Pope Clement VII, who was Son to Prince Julian abovementioned, prevailed with the Emperor Charles V. to besiege the City of Florence, which yielded after two Years Resistance; and then the said Emperor created Alexander Sovereign Duke of this State in 1530.

Alexander was killed in 1537 by his Kinsman Lawrence, who leaving no Issue, was succeeded by his Brother John II:

Cosimo I. Son to John, was created Great Duke of Tuscany in 1569 by Pope Pius V. in spight of the Emperor Maximilian and Philip II King of Spain; whereas, before they were only called Dukes of Florence. He was Great Grand-father to the late Duke; founded the University of Pisa to forward the Liberal Sciences, and died in 1574, in the 55th Year of his Age, Leaving Francis his Successor.

Ferdinand I, at 52 Years of Age, laid aside his Red Hat to succeed his Brother Francis. He was entirely in the Spanish Interest, and therefore unkindly delivered up that Don Sebastian, who called himself King of Portugal. Our famous Countryman, Sir Henry Wotton, who was well known to him, and sent by him to Scotland, with a Discovery which he had made of some Practices against the Successor, says, he had the Reputation of a wise and wary Prince, and that his Wisdom was rather solid than formal. He observes, that as he had been long a Cardinal, and present in two or three Conclaves for the Election of Popes, he came to the Dukedom well skilled with Practice, and well broken to Affairs, and with such an Impression of his first Tincture, that he always maintain'd a great Interest at the Court of Rome. Sir Henry is thus particular in his Character. He was in his civil Regimen of a fine Composition; between Frugality and Magnificence, a great Cherisher of Manual Arts, especially such as tended to Splendor and Ornament; as Painting, Sculpture, cutting of Chrystal, Ambers, and the softer Gems; inlaying of Marbles, Limning of Birds, Beasts, and Vegetables, Imposing, and the like; so that the most curious Artificers came to him from all Parts, to whom he allowed Pensions and Apartments in his Palace, where he often went to see them Work; by which Means he furnished his Cabinets, with Rarities at an easy Rate, being in truth one of the greatest Economists of his Age. As he had much at first of the Deacon, and more of the Prince, so he did not disdain now and then to have a little of the Merchant, which was as well as fighting with his Gallies. He married the Duchess of Lorraine. He was by Nature more reserv'd than Popular, and had Virtues fitter to gain Esteem than Love; yet he took a Review of the City in his Coach every Day, and received Petitions willingly. He was serv'd by able Ministers of State, and diligently attended the Court, but rather by Choice than Numbers, and with more Neatness than Noise. He had a Creature who was born at Piedmont; but by his Favour made Archbishop of Pisa; a notable Screen between him and his Subjects upon whom the Duke would handsomely bestow all manner of Complaint, and his Favourite was as willing to bear it. Sir Henry adds, That he was the Powerfulest of all the Italian Dukes of his Time. He was something above the middling Stature, of a gross Body, not apt to Motion, and of a quiet Countenance. His Moneys were the Purest within the Bounds of Italy, and the Rates of Provisions so well ascertain'd in all the Towns, that a Child may be sent to Markets any Morning for Flesh or Fish. He died in 1609, and was succeeded by his Son.

Cosmo II. who was a Prince of singular Merit, but very sickly; and died in 1621. There was a Treaty of Marriage on Foot betwixt his Sister and Prince Henry, Son to King James I. of Great Britain.

Ferdinand II. his Son succeeded, but died in 1670. The late Duke Cosmo III. his Son, succeeded, who was born the 4th of August 1643, and married Margaret Louisa of Orleans, by whom he had a Daughter, viz. Mary Anne Louisa, born the same Month and Day in 1660, and married to the late Elector of Palatine: and two Sons, viz. Prince Ferdinand, who died the 20th of November 1723, leaving a Widow without Issue, viz. Violante Beatrix of Bavaria; and adly, the Prince John Gaston, now Great Duke of Tuscany.

François Cardinal de Medicis was the Deceas'd's Brother, who resign'd the Purple in 1709, and not long after married the Princess Eleonora Gonzaguas de Guastalla, in hopes of raising Heirs to this illustrious Family, so near being extinct; but he died without Issue in January 1711, in the 51st Year of his Age, being born at Florence Nov. 12, 1660. As soon as he got from the Tuition of his Governor, and out of his Minority, his Brother, the late Great Duke, out of his Royal Munificence, made him Gouvernor of Sienna, which Office he discharged with universal Love and Applause. He was also Grand Prior of the Order of Malta in Pisa, Abbot of St. Galgano in Sienna, and in 1686, Pope Innocent XI made him a Cardinal, and was by the Emperor and King Charles II. who gratified him with plentiful Revenues, chose Cardinal Protector of the Empire and Spain. The Cardinal's Dexterity in the Management of Affairs, on occasion of the Marriage of the Princess of Hanover, to Joseph then King of the Romans, and afterwards Emperor, was admired by every body; and the Duke

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of Modena, who is of a very delicate Temper, had such a vast Opinion of him, that he us'd to swear by him as if he had been his Lord God. After the Death of King Charles II of Spain, he was naturalized in France and Spain, and made Protector of both Nations at Rome in 1702. The Character given of him while he continued a Cardinal was indeed very extraordinary, viz. That he had a vast Soul, a consummate Prudence, great Quickness in Discerning, and a Capacity for every Thing; That he was a Friend to all honest Men, charitable to the Poor, and in all his Proceedings aimed at nothing but Glory; and that he was the wisest, gentlest, best bred, most active and most glorious Person that ever added Lustre to the Purple.

We should now return to the last Great Duke; but his Conduct, Character, &c. shall be the Subject of our next.

*From the Whitehall Evening Post, Nov. 14.*

**Hamburg.** Nov. 12. Letters from Sweden, written to the Holstein Minister in this City, relate, That Mr. Baslewitz, who resides at Stockholm on the part of the Duke of Holstein, has received Orders from his Master to continue there some Time longer to take care of his Master's Affairs.

Proposals have been made to the Diet of the Nobility of Mecklenburg, assembled at Sternberg, consisting of the following Particulars; viz. 1, To pay the 120000 Crowns annually to the Duke of Mecklenburg which were formerly granted him, and to agree upon Methods for raising that Sum. 2, To find out Means for satisfying the Demands of some Princes of the Family of Mecklenburg; the said Demands amounting to 20000 Crowns. 3, To regulate the public Accoupts, Revenues and Taxes. The foregoing Particulars were what chiefly occupied the Diet, which is now separated, without deliberating upon the grand Quarrel between the Duke and his Nobility, because that altogether depends on the Imperial Court.

Advices from Copenhagen of the 30th past say, That a Project has been presented to the King of Denmark by a certain Person, who offers to discover Coal-mines on the Island of Bornholm.

**Hague.** Nov. 15. It seems that the States are not at all pleased with the Accounts they have lately received from Copenhagen, relating to the secret Negotiations of Count Freytag, the Imperial Minister at the Danish Court. These Accounts intimate, That it was intended to let the East India Company at Ostend have, for ready Money, as many Ships as they shall have occasion for; Denmark being under no Engagements with the States, and consequently cannot be restrained by any Foreign Power, from making the best Advantage they can of their naval Stores from Norway. Some will have it, that the Venetians have likewise offered Shipping to the Ostend Company for ready Money. The Minister of Portugal, Mr. Mendoza, has lately delivered a Memorial to the States, demanding the 100000 Florins which are still due from them to Portugal for Subsidies. On the other hand 'tis said, the States make Demands concerning 3 Dutch Ships that were seiz'd by the Portuguese.

The States General have published and sent a Placaert to all the Provinces, by which private Persons are allowed to fire upon Thieves or House-breakers that attempt to use any other Violence, without being any ways accountable for the same.

Our Ambassador at Constantinople, seeing that all Endeavours towards an Agreement with the Rovers of Algiers prove in vain, gives himself no further Trouble about it: Mean-while 'tis said he has declared to the Grand Vizier, that it plainly appears the Algerines would extort a yearly Tribute from the Republic of Holland; wherefore the States are resolved to go another Way to work with them, rather than to make Peace with these Rovers on so dishonorable Terms.

*Wye's Letter verbatim, London, Novem.*

LETTERS from the Hague remark, that the King of Great Britain being gone from Berlin, and the Ghires, a stop was put for the present, to the Negotiation among the Powers who oppose the Establishment of the East India Company in the Austrian Netherlands, but they will be renewed soon after the Return of the Court to Hanover. They add, that the People there were under some Apprehensions from Reports spread of the Plague being at Lisbon, and because of the Arrival of some Merchant Ships at the Texel from that Port, but it was found after a very strict Examination made by the Admiralty of Amsterdam, that there was no just Foundation for any Fear of that Kind, and that the Mortality at Lisbon was occasioned by Distempers of the ordinary sort. That the Duke and Dutchess of Richmond, and the Earl and Countess of Albemarle were to depart from Helvoitius for England on the 16th Instant if the Wind serv'd.

Those from Stockholm relate, That when the Setting of the Succession was under the Consideration of the Diet, one Side proposed to have it enacted, that none should be admitted to the Crown of Sweden who shall be married to a Princess of a different Religion; but the Party for the Duke of Holstein argued, that it was of no great Weight, provided that the Successor to the Crown be born of Lutheran Parents and bred up in that Religion. At last this Affair was refer'd to the Secret Committee, who are to meet thereon, as also on that relating to the Czar (who proposes not only a Defensive, but likewise an Offensive Alliance with Sweden) three times a Week.

A Mail from France is just arriv'd with Letters from Paris of the 20th Instant, advising, that the Difficulties which have retarded the Affair of the Investiture of the States of Tuscany and Parma are in a fair way of being removed, and speedily termin'd.

On Tuesday last George Meggot Esq. an eminent Brewer in Southwark, and Member of Parliament for that Burrough, departed this Life. The same Morning, Mr. Robinson a Custom House Officer, made a Seizure of 1400 L. Weight of Bohea Tea, in a Hay Cart, with 4 Holes at Hyde Park Corner, and the Close of last Week, Mr. Gregory Surveyor, and Mr. Neilson a Custom House Officer, seized near Edmonton, about 7 Miles from this City, 7 Sacks of Coffee, weighing about 1500 Pounds, and 5 Tubs of Bohea Tea, each Tub weighing 300 Pounds. 'Tis observ'd, That more Ships have come this Year from Ostend, than for 7 or 8 Years before.

The 7 Blacks brought up by *Habeas Corpus* from Winchester Goal to Newgate, were tried yesterday at the King's Bench Bar, and three of them were convicted of Murder and Felony. They made little or no Defence; two of them called one Hanna Wright to speak in their Vindication; but it was prov'd she was one of their Gang, and went with them on the Forrest of Dean, armed with a pistol, and was seen to cut the Throat of a Deer, which they had shot in the said Forrest. They all appeared to be Day Labourers, and were remanded to Newgate, and put in the condemned Hold, and are to be carried again to the King's Bench Bar to receive Judgment. Yesterday Mr. Cole, Treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital, as he was buying Stock at the South Sea House, had the Misfortune to have his Pocket pick'd of 2 Bank Bills, one of 500 L. and the other of 94 L. We hear that the Lady Haversham, Relict of the late Lord Haversham, died some Days ago in Hartforsshire. This Day the Lords Justices ordered the Parliament to be prorogu'd to the 10th of December next. His Grace the Duke of Leeds was yesterday before the Lords of the Privy Council at the Cock-pit; several Hours, after which, one of the King's Messengers was charged with his Grace. A Committee of Council we hear will sit to-Morrow, upon the Affair of the Irish Bills, of which there are 4 transmitted over of a publick Nature. 'Tis look'd upon as very remarkable, That neither in the French Academy of Inscriptions and Literature, nor in that of Sciences, which met on the 13 Instant, any Notice was taken of the late Cardinal Du-Bois.

## A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

\*||\* To be exposed to Sale by public voluntary Roup, together or in Parcels, at John's Coffee-house, on Tuesday the 3d of December next, at 3 after Noon, two Dwelling-houses at the Head of Peebles-wynd, of 78 L. yearly Rent; Some Shops and Cellars at the Head of Niddry's Wynd, 406 L. yearly Rent; A House and Cellar at the Head of the Mint-house-close, 180 L. yearly Rent; The Half of three Dwelling-houses and a little Shop at the Head of the West-bow, 74 L. yearly Rent; A Tenement on the South Side of the Head of the Canongate, 240 L. yearly; The Half of a Tenement on the North Side of the Common Clois in the Canongate, about 60 L. yearly; A Lodging in the great new Stone Tenement in the Fish-market-close, 312 L. yearly; The Fourth Part of the Printing-house there, 54 L. yearly; and the Half of three Dwelling-houses and of a laigh House and Shop, adjacent to the North End of that Tenement, 90 L. yearly: With some Houses, Malt-barns, Well, Kiln and Pertinents, in Matthewson's Wynd in Leith, Sett in Feu and Tack, 250 L. yearly Rent, and 16 L. of Feu; and a very valuable long Tack of the Paper Mill of Pennicuik: AND ALSO some Acres, Housies and Cows Grass at Cottorphine, 222 L. yearly, holding Feu for 3 L. Feu Duty, and two Storeys of Boyd's Land near the Nether-bow, 294 yearly. The Particulars of the Rental and the Progress of the Writs, are to be seen at the Writing Chamber of Alexander Baillie Writer in Edinburgh, the 2d Door of the Turnpike above the aforesaid Coffee-house.

†† That there is to be set in Tack for seven Years to come, the Mansion House of Meadowbank, consisting of five Fire Rooms, and sundry Conveniences, lying seven Miles West from Edinburgh, in the Parish of Kirknewton, having a good Yard, with Office Housie, as Barn, Byre, Brew-house, &c. all in good Repair; together with twentyseven Acres of arable Ground, and thrie of Meadow, besides as much Pasturage as will maintain four Horses and four Kine all Summer over. The Ground both arable and pasturage, lying contiguous to the House, and inclosed with a dry Stone Dike: The House beautified with some young Planting: The Entry to the Land to commence presently, and to the Houses, at Whitunday frost. Any that incline to take it, may call for Edward Burd of Ormiston, Writer in Edinburgh, at the Laigh Coffee House, bewixt the Hours of Ten and Twelve Forenoon, or at William Henderson Merchant his House, in the Foot of Forrester's Wynd.

E D I N B U R G H:

Printed for Mr. WILLIAM ROLLAND,  
by WILLIAM ADAMS Jun. at his  
Printing-House over against the General-Post-Office.

Wye's Letter verbatim, London November 21.

**N**O Mention having been made in the Letters from Petersburg dated the 25th past, of a Battle between the Czar's and Meriwey's Forces, 'tis judg'd that the same is not true; and which is the more likely, because it appears to be the Czar's Intention, to stand upon the Defensive in Persia, till he sees what Turn the Affairs at the Porte will take. 'Tis remarked, That his Czarish Majesty is making Use of all the Methods that can possibly be contrived for preventing a War with the Turks; and at the same Time, to keep Possession of his new Conquests in Persia, pursuant to which, we are advised amongst other Things, That his Ambassador General Czeremetof to the Porte, carries with him Exceeding rich Presents for the Grand Seignior's Chief Ministers, which in some Cases Experience tells us, have prov'd powerful Persuasives; but the Porte, 'tis thought, will by no Means suffer the Czar to espouse the Sophi's Interest, and has entered into the Treaty with the Sophi, as has been lately mentioned. From Florence of the 1st Instant they write, That the Death of the Great Duke had caused an universal Affliction in that City and Dutchy, on Account of his exemplary Piety, Justice, Clemency and other excellent Qualities, which had endeared him to his Subjects, for the Space of near 54 Years that he reigned over them: He married the Daughter of Gaston John Baptist of Orleans, only Brother to Lewis the 13th, and of Margaret de Lorraine his second Wife. This Princess died in France, in 1721, after having had by him three Children. viz. Ferdinand de Medicis, who in the Year 1713, died without Issue, Mary-Anne-Louise de Medicis, who was married Anno 91, to John William, Elector Palatine, and John Gaston de Medicis, at present Duke of Tuscany, who was born the 11th of August 1667, and married in 1697, to the Daughter of the Duke of Saxe Lawenburg, by whom he has no Children.

The Author of the *True Briton* published yesterday, speaking of the Good and Excellent Qualities requisite in a Judge says, *He has often wondred, that the Courtiers of K. James's Reign could have so little Regard to the General Good as to place Jeffreys, who had such a Genius for Crueldty at the Head of a Court of Equity, where Moderation, Temperance and Prudence are the necessary Virtues. But (say he.) Affairs of the State are Intricate. The Intrigues of the Time wanted his Service, they had Drudgery for him to do which no Body but himself would undertake.*

'Tis said the Honourable Spencer Cowper Esq; having for some Time past had the Management of a certain great Cause, moved this Week in the Court of Chancery to be heard in some further Matters which he had to offer in Relation thereto; but the Lord Chancellor arguing, *That nothing further could be offered than what he had already done,* Mr. Cowper thereupon said, *He had nothing to do there, or to that Purpose, and immediately went out of the Court, and we hear paid back the retaining Fees to his Client in the aforesaid Cause.*

Last Thursday died that great Divine Dr. Prat, Dean of Rochester and Canon of Windsor, by his Death, which is much lamented by all true Lovers of the Church; The Vicarage of Rockingham and the Rectory of St. Mary Lesshand are become Vacant. 'Tis thought he will be succeeded as Prebend of Windsor by Dr. Bland, Master of Eaton School. This Week died at the Bath, the Lord Harry, one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to the Prince; As did on Tuesday last, William Parker, a near Relation of the Lord Chancellor, and Secretary to the Commission of Bankruptcy; and last Night died of the Small Pox, the Lord Abergavenny, the eldest Baron in England, summoned to Parliament in the 33d of Edward the first. His Lordship was just come of Age, and was married in March last, to Mrs. Thornicroft, eldest Daughter of Colonel Thornicroft, who is now big with Child. Fresh Provisions are ordered to be set on board the Yachts which are to sail to Holland, to bring over his Majesty. The Morocco Ambassador has taken a Lodging in Plow-yard in Fetter-Lane. The Archbishop of Canterbury is chosen President, and the Honourable Mr. Verry, Vice-president of the Clergmens Sons.

Mr:

Mr. Benefield, a Stockjobber, has purchased the Place of Water-Bailly for 2000 l.

*Edinburgh, Nov. 21. The End of last Week his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, with his Duchess and Family, came to Town, where we hear his Grace intends to pass the Winter Season.*

*Tuesday last her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Gordon arrived in Town from the North, being welcom'd to her Lodgings in the Canongate as usually.*

## A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

\* There was found not long ago, not far from the City of Edinburgh, a Diamond Ring: Whoever can make it appear to be their's, by giving the Marks thereof, may enquire for George Purdie at the Exchange Coffee-house.

\* There is a Parcel of good fresh Lemons, to be sold at one Shilling Sterling per Dozen; as also, good China Oranges and bitter Oranges, fresh Walnuts and Potatoes, Red Herring, Golden Pippins and Nonpareils, and all other Fruits in Season, at reasonable Rates, to be sold the first Loft above the Weigh-House at Leith; or at Edinburgh, the first Door in the Covenant-Close, by Archibald Shiels.

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